









in the department of  
Our independent brethren are not  
We and our junior brethren  
are doing what we can, and I  
say, that some success attends  
in all the three departments of  
education, viz. preaching, the  
schools for females at Serampore,  
and the spread of the Scriptures.  
There are at the College we are  
in a state, I believe all in a  
very state, and I certainly anticipate  
a considerable advantage from it in time.  
The versions of the Bible, we  
have the very extremity of our funds;  
the Testament will soon be published  
in thirty-four languages, and the  
Bible in eight, besides versions in  
the Hindoostanee New  
These varieties excepted, I  
considered several of the above, and  
has as much care as I  
can give, the translation and printing  
of all. The Chinese Bible, which  
Mr. Marshman translated and conducted  
the press, is not included in the  
number. I am fully conscious that  
there may be many imperfections in these  
versions, but I have done my best, and I  
trust that the faults and imperfections will  
be found to be less than might be supposed.  
I speak with some confidence of  
the other department of  
the spread of the Gospel  
throughout the world, and the  
different stations are such  
that much thankfulness to God.

**BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS.**  
The Black River (N.Y.) Association, held  
meeting on the 8th of June. Four  
hundred and thirty-five persons have been  
baptized, to the churches in this  
district during the past year.

The Portsmouth (Virginia) Association,  
held at the High Hills meeting-house, in  
the county, on the 21st of May last.  
The returns made by the 25 churches  
comprising the Association, it appears  
are supplied by 10 ordained and  
licensed ministers; that 136 members  
were added to them by baptism during the  
year; and that their total number is  
1,000.

The following resolutions are select-  
ed from a number which were passed at this  
meeting:

"As the opinion of this com-  
mittee is expedient for the Associa-  
tion to become a member of the General  
Association of Virginia.

"That the Churches composing  
the Association be, and they are hereby, re-  
quested to turn their attention to the  
General Tract Society, and patron-  
ize it in any way they may think proper.

"That we do earnestly recom-  
mend the Churches in this Association to  
hold weekly prayer meetings in their  
own Churches or neighbourhoods, ac-  
cording to their own convenience, and also,  
to establish Sunday Schools  
in every place where they may be thought practicable."

**CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.**  
The Quarterly Review for June, contains  
an interesting and judicious no-  
tice of the Society for Promot-  
ing Christian Knowledge were little more  
than a century ago, when the Bible Soci-  
ety was organized; they now exceed \$53,000.  
A year ago a mournful estimate was  
made of the annual income of all the Bi-  
ble Missionary Societies in the British  
Islands, and it was found that the ex-  
penditure amounts to  
\$1,000,000, and that the Scriptures have  
been published in one hundred and forty  
languages. That so much zeal should exist,  
and that so many, who are in any  
degree animated with human nature, would  
be so bigoted may have been moun-  
tained, and more enthusiasm; but dull,  
and more the understanding, and dull-  
ness, which can regard the effects  
of a benevolent joy for what  
is accomplished, and a well founded  
belief in progress; and without  
adoring the ways of Provi-

**ORDINARY LIBERALITY.**  
A man in the United States ever contri-  
butes generously, in proportion to his  
means, for the support of foreign and do-  
mestic missions, (says the New-York Ob-  
server) as Mr. Solomon Goodell, who died  
in Vermont, in September 1815,  
about 70. A particular account of this  
generous man, is given in the Mission-  
ary Herald for August. He was a plain,  
working farmer, in moderate circum-  
stances, and earned his property by severe  
labour, on a small farm, situated  
in one of the rudest spots in the Green  
Mountains. The farm, and all the improve-  
ments upon it, including the house, were  
only between 700 and \$1000. Yet,  
under these circumstances, Mr. Goodell  
contributed, by steady industry and strict  
economy, not only to support his family,  
but to contribute princely sums in religious  
causes. The year 1800 he gave \$100 to the  
American Missionary Society, and con-  
tinued to send a donation of the same amount  
for several successive years for a con-  
siderable period. When the American  
Foreign Missions commenced in 1812, Mr. Goodell, of his own  
accord, and without solicitation, subscribed

\$500 for the immediate use of the Board,  
and \$1000 towards a permanent fund. Be-  
tween February 6, 1812, and the time of  
his death, a period of only three years and  
a half, his donations in aid of foreign mis-  
sions amounted to \$3,686. At the same  
time that he contributed so generously for  
the spread of the Gospel among the hea-  
then, Mr. G. also gave liberally for the  
support of domestic missions, and aided in  
the education of several pious young men for  
the ministry.

Mr. G. was a Baptist; yet he gave his  
money cheerfully to the support of other  
denominations. Indeed, it will be perceived,  
from the facts mentioned above, that his  
religious charities were committed princi-  
pally to societies composed of Congrega-  
tionalists or Presbyterians.

**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

The Church Missionary Society of Eng-  
land, has in its employ, at the present  
time, 419 labourers—of which number, only  
106 are Europeans. The others are natives  
of the different countries in which the So-  
ciety's missions are established, and are de-  
nominated Teachers and Assistants. This  
Society has nine missions, comprising 42  
stations—viz. the West African, North  
West Africa, Australasia, Ceylon, Bom-  
bay, Madras and South India, Western In-  
dia, North India and Calcutta, and the Me-  
diterranean. In these missionary stations,  
more than 13,000 persons, of whom 1400  
are adults, are receiving instruction, in 235  
schools. Ten printing presses are now ac-  
tively engaged in printing the scriptures,  
scriptural tracts, &c.

**BIBLE SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA.**

The Bogota Constitutional of the 23d of  
June, furnishes the Constitution of the Bible  
Society of Columbia. It consists of 22 arti-  
cles. The 2d article provides, that the edi-  
tions of the Scriptures, to be distributed,  
shall be strictly the versions approved by  
the Catholic church, and subject to the re-  
vision of the ecclesiastical authorities.

**RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.**

Receipts and Expenses, during the past  
year, of Religious Societies in London, so  
far as their annual reports have reached  
us. We hope to be able, in a few weeks,  
to make a more complete statement of these  
interesting circumstances; and to present a  
tabular view of what has been done, by  
similar societies, in our own country.

Names of Societies.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Mechanic Seaman's Bible Society	\$4,045	\$3,820
Wesleyan Missionary Society	172,009	159,992
Church Missionary Society	192,125	166,667
British and Foreign Bible Society	414,186	417,555
Prayer Book & Homily Society	7,910	7,867
Jews Society	60,895	52,449
London Association, for aiding the funds of the United Brethren	15,845	15,845
Hibernian Society	36,155	40,962
British and Foreign School Society	9,380	9,270
Port of London Seaman's Society	1,257	1,325
Sunday School Union	18,886	18,443
Naval and Military Bible Society	11,611	11,464
London Missionary Society	171,903	149,770
Religious Tract Society	59,805	57,795
African Institution	3,924	3,220
Total,	\$1,175,927	\$1,100,599

For the Columbian Star.

**MR. EDITOR,**  
In a late London paper I find the follow-  
ing extraordinary passage:—extraordinary  
I esteem it, not for any peculiar beauty, or  
any special regard for truth, still less for  
any savour of Christian charity; but extra-  
ordinary, either for the boldness with which  
it utters calumny, or the strength of preju-  
dice which it exhibits.

It is part of a speech delivered by the  
Rev. W. J. Fox, Secretary of the Unitari-  
an Fund Society, at its recent annual cele-  
bration. Perhaps it may tend to mitigate  
the severity of reproof, on the part of your  
benevolent readers to know, that it was  
spoken at the Society's Dining Hall, after a  
goodly number of toasts had been drunk  
"with due respect."

The Rev. Secretary said that "He spoke  
advisedly, and from the fullest information—  
from the correspondence of most respecta-  
ble persons in India with the Unitarian Col-  
lege—that the accounts received from the  
Missions to India, which excited the high-  
est interest in this country, were the result  
of systematic deception. There was none  
of their reports of their proceedings that  
caused such a lively interest in their favour,  
that was received with so much complacency  
by the religious public in this country, as  
their translating the Scriptures into the na-  
tive languages of India; yet it was proved  
that even this was all a delusion. Dr. Carey  
translated, from the English version into  
the Bengalee; from that a Pandit translated into  
another language, from that other it was  
again translated, till at last it went through  
so many filtrations, that but little of its real  
meaning could be discovered. In one of  
those translations, the text, "Judge not, that  
ye be not judged," was translated, "Render  
not justice, that justice may not be rendered  
to you."—There were other of their  
translations, that it would scarcely be de-  
corous to mention in public. Mr. Bucking-  
ham, whose connexion with the press of In-

dia, was known to the public, who had trav-  
elled over much of that country, had in-  
formed him, that he saw the Arabs in their  
coffee houses, gathering round a person who  
read to them a translation of the Scriptures  
for their sport; and never, on any other oc-  
casion, did he witness such explosions of  
laughter. It was necessary that the Unitari-  
ans should exert themselves to prevent  
the Bible becoming the Joe Miller of India!  
(cheers)"

This statement, made publicly, in the  
metropolis of the British Empire,—by an  
official agent of a Society, respectable, at  
least for general information, claims atten-  
tion. If it is true, the Christian public, both in  
England and America, have been basely  
duped. The evangelical missionaries, which  
have been sent to India, have forfeited  
every claim to confidence and support;—  
they must be denied to possess the princi-  
ples of common honesty, and given up as  
profligate. Is this statement true? Did  
the Rev. Secretary speak the words of  
truth and soberness?

It is presumed, that the friends of evan-  
gelical missions in and about London, who  
are more intimately acquainted with the  
public and private character of the mission-  
aries to India than we are, have before this  
made suitable replies to the injurious  
charges contained in this paper.

There are, however, some considerations  
and some facts tending to exhibit the subject  
in a proper light, as obvious and well known  
to us as to our brethren on the other side  
of the Atlantic. And as this intemperate  
speech is being circulated through the me-  
dium of the American press, it is but evinc-  
ing a proper regard for truth to expose its  
incorrectness.

The reverend Secretary informs us that  
he speaks "advisedly," but, (with one ex-  
ception, which will pass under review in its  
proper place,) he does not inform us who, in  
particular, his *advisers* are. They are,  
however, "most respectable persons in In-  
dia (connected) with the Unitarian Col-  
lege." On the credit of these "most re-  
spectable persons," he charges the mission-  
aries with transmitting "accounts" to their  
friends and the Societies by which they have  
id a great measure been sustained, with  
practising a course of "systematic decep-  
tion." Human nature is bad enough, I al-  
low, Unitarians themselves being witnesses;  
yet something is due to human nature. If  
on the one hand there are men, as there  
doubtless are, who are capable of systema-  
tic, and, hence, wilful deception in matters of  
solemn import; there are on the other, (and  
I would hope the number is not small,) those  
who are incapable of it; or rather, who  
would sooner endure all the ills to which  
man in this life is liable, than be guilty of so  
gross a dereliction of moral duty.

Now, by what principles shall we be gov-  
erned, and what method of investigation  
shall we institute, in order to determine  
whether the English missionaries to India  
(Unitarian excepted) have or have not been  
guilty of "systematic deception?" In the first  
place, consider, that the evangelical friends  
of missions in England, who aided them in  
carrying the Gospel to the heathen, had  
known them long and intimately. They had  
walked with them in the ordinance of the  
Lord's house, and in Christian fellowship.  
They had often united their ardent sup-  
plications to the throne of grace, for the spread  
of the everlasting Gospel. From an unre-  
served interchange of thoughts and feelings,  
their minds had become almost as the mind  
of one man. The missionaries were thus  
known, in as high a sense as character can  
be known, to be men of uncompromising  
integrity. What lover of missions in this  
country, who has seen the lamented Ward,  
and witnessed the outpouring of his soul in  
prayer, will easily believe him to have been  
guilty of the crime alleged? Who of us,  
that have more recently become acquainted  
with the truly evangelical Enstace Carey,—  
have observed his meekness and simplicity  
of character,—and heard his pathetic ap-  
peals on behalf of India and the Gospel,  
will easily be persuaded that he has for a  
series of years been guilty of "systematic  
deception?" What evidence will convince  
us, that the venerable William Carey, the  
Apostle of the East, now at the age of three-  
score years and ten, after having endured  
the suns of more than thirty summers in  
a tropical climate, and during all that time  
toiled incessantly for Christ's sake and the  
Gospel's,—I say what evidence will convince  
us, that he has been guilty of "systematic  
deception?" I hesitate not to affirm, that in  
order to convince us of this, something more  
is requisite than the transmitted testimony  
of the "most respectable Unitarians in In-  
dia." The evidence that would convince  
us of it, would, at the same time, unsettle  
our belief in all testimony, and go far to oblit-  
erate in our minds the respect we bear to  
virtue itself.

In the next place, is there any thing in  
the "accounts" themselves, which is cal-  
culated to weaken our confidence in these  
men? The accounts contain receipts and  
expenditures of money—specify the num-  
ber and locality of missionary stations—fur-  
nish the names of the various individuals,  
whether Europeans or natives, connected  
with each—they state explicitly what por-  
tions of the Scriptures have been translated  
—what printed, and in what languages. In  
which of these particulars must we look for  
"systematic deception?" The fact is, the  
missionaries write from a land of paganism,  
deeply affected with its deplorable condi-  
tion,—they write to fathers and mothers,—

to brothers and sisters,—to friends and for-  
mer neighbours,—they unobscure themselves  
with the utmost apparent honesty; and yet,  
strange as it may seem, "most respectable  
persons in India, connected with the Unitari-  
an College," pronounce this to be a course  
of "systematic deception!"

There is no end to the arguments which  
might be urged in refutation of this charge.  
I shall take the liberty of troubling you  
again upon the subsequent part of the above  
quotation.

Yours, BEZA.  
Washington City, August 10.

**CIRCULAR.**  
The Medical Department of the Columbian  
College in the District of Columbia.

The Columbian College in the District of  
Columbia, was instituted by an act of the  
Congress of the United States, in the winter  
of 1821.

Soon after that period the Classical De-  
partment was brought into operation, and  
a course of instruction commenced.

In the summer of 1824, the Medical De-  
partment was organized, and professors ap-  
pointed; and in March, 1825, a course of  
Lectures commenced on the different  
branches of Medicine.

The success which attended the com-  
mencement of the school, has demonstrated  
the peculiar advantages of its location, and  
inspired its friends with the fullest confi-  
dence in its utility and success.

In order to embrace all the benefits of a  
winter school, the Lectures will annually  
commence on the first Monday in Novem-  
ber, and continue to the last of February.  
During this period, Lectures will be de-  
livered daily, and full courses be given on  
the various branches of Medicine.

The Medical Professors are:

- THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. Professor of  
Anatomy and Physiology.
- JAMES M. STAUGHTON, M. D. Professor  
of Surgery.
- THOMAS HENDERSON, M. D. Professor of  
the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D. Professor  
of Materia Medica.
- EDWARD CUTBUSH, M. D. Professor of  
Chemistry.
- FREDERICK MAT, M. D. Professor of  
Obstetrics.

Such arrangements have been made as  
will furnish the Professor of Anatomy with  
materials for demonstration, and the class  
with ample opportunity for the cultivation  
of Practical Anatomy.

Provision has also been made for exhibit-  
ing to the class the Clinical Practice and  
operative Surgery, in the Infirmary of the  
Washington Asylum, free of expense.

The extensive and complete apparatus  
of the Professor of Chemistry, will afford  
every facility for displaying the experi-  
mental parts of that science.

The Medical College, situated in a  
central part of the city, about equidistant  
from the Capitol and President's House, is  
a commodious building, and well fitted up  
with apartments suited to the purposes of  
the school.

The following extracts are from the Laws  
adopted by the Board of Trustees for the  
government of the Medical Department:

"Each Student, before he can receive the  
ticket of any Professor, shall pay five dol-  
lars to the Treasurer of the College, shall  
have his name enrolled on the College  
books, and receive a ticket of matricula-  
tion, as evidence that he has placed himself  
under the government of the Trustees and  
Medical Professors.

"The fees for attendance on the Lec-  
tures shall be 15 dollars to each Professor  
for the course."

"All Students who shall have attended  
two full courses in this school, shall be en-  
titled to attend succeeding courses free of  
expense."

"All Students who may wish it, shall  
have the privilege of attending, gratuitously,  
the Lectures in the Classical Department  
of the College, on Natural Philosophy,  
Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, &c.  
by presenting a recommendation from the  
Medical Professors to the President of the  
College.

"No Student shall be admitted to exami-  
nation for a Medical degree, till—  
"1st, He shall have attended each Pro-  
fessor during two full courses, or one full  
course in this College, and one in some other  
respectable Medical Institution.

"2d, He shall have studied three years  
under the direction of some regular Physi-  
cian.

"3d, He shall have satisfied the Medical  
Professors of his classical attainments, if he  
be not a graduate in the Arts.

"4th, He shall have entered his name with  
the Dean of the Medical Department, as a  
candidate for graduation, and delivered to  
him an Inaugural Dissertation on some Med-  
ical subject, thirty days, at least, before the  
close of the course."

"There shall be an annual commence-  
ment for conferring Medical degrees, the  
time of which shall be as early after the  
close of the Lectures as the examination of  
the Candidates will admit.

"Before a candidate can receive the de-  
gree of M. D. he must pay \$30 to the Med-  
ical Professors for examination, and \$5 to  
the Treasurer of the College for his diplo-  
ma."

TH. HENDERSON,  
Dean of the Med. Department.

Washington City, August, 1825.

\* \* \* Good board can be obtained at from  
3 to 5 dollars a week.

**ORDINATION.**

On the 22d ult. in the meeting house of  
the 2d Baptist Church in Lyme, Connecticut,  
Brother HENRY STANWOOD was solemnly  
set apart, by ordination, to the Gospel min-  
istry.

**CHURCHES CONSTITUTED.**

On the 6th ult. a church of baptized be-  
lievers was constituted in Sheffield, Berk-  
shire county, (Mass.) Elders Harris, of  
Nassau, New-York; Mallory, of Hillsdale,  
do.; Buttolph, of North East, do.; Wilson,  
of Amenia, do.; Marshall, of Egremont,  
Massachusetts; and Hartwell, of New  
Marlborough, do.; with other brethren,  
formed the council that examined the char-  
acter, confession of faith, &c. of the per-  
sons who desired to be constituted a new

church. The council was much gratified  
with the result of their examination, and  
unanimously agreed to constitute and re-  
ceive them to fellowship as a church of  
Christ, in Gospel order. Elder Harris  
preached on the occasion, from 1 Cor. iii. 10.  
Elder Hartwell presented, in behalf of the  
council, the right hand of fellowship. El-  
der Buttolph addressed the newly consti-  
tuted church, and Elder Wilson made the  
concluding prayer.

On the 12th of July, a new church was  
constituted at Blandford, Massachusetts, of  
baptized believers; the number of mem-  
bers was 25. The Elders who assisted on  
the occasion were, David Wright, of West-  
field; Benjamin Willard, of Northampton;  
Silas Root, of Granville; John D. Hart, of  
Southwick; all of Massachusetts.



**AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE.**

The information contained in the follow-  
ing paragraph from a late English news-  
paper, will be received by our brethren  
throughout the United States, with the  
deepest sorrow. The loss of lives and  
property must have been immense. The  
printing establishment of the brethren at  
Serampore was very extensive. It was well  
stocked with type cast at their own foundry,  
and was supplied with paper from their  
own mill, which was worked by a steam  
engine. Six years ago they had sixteen  
presses employed; almost constantly, on  
new versions or new editions of the Scrip-  
tures. If the account below be true,—and  
there are several circumstances in it which  
lead us to indulge a faint hope that it is not,  
—this is the second severe loss of property  
sustained by these excellent brethren. The  
same Almighty Providence that educed  
good out of the former apparent evil, will,  
we trust, make the present visitation a  
means of displaying his wisdom and grace;  
in furthering the great objects for which the  
missionaries have been toiling for nearly  
thirty-three years.

**Serampore.—East Indies.**—We have  
been informed, from undoubted authority,  
that tidings have just arrived, announc-  
ing an unexampled rise in the Ganges,  
which has been attended with the most  
destructive consequences. The account  
has been received from one of the mission-  
aries at Serampore, who states that the  
Ganges swept away, in that place and its  
vicinity; several hundred houses, and  
drowned some thousands of the inhabitants.  
The large Baptist Mission-house, in which  
were all the printing presses, has been  
nearly destroyed, although some part of the  
paper and types was saved, as were all the  
manuscripts. The large new College is also  
safe, having been built on higher ground.  
The venerable missionary, Dr. Carey, was  
in the Missionary-house, at the time, (in a  
convalescent state after a fever,) and as the  
water advanced he was with difficulty re-  
moved; soon after which the walls fell, and  
all was desolation. Nothing was said of  
Calcutta, which lies on a different side of  
the Ganges to that of Serampore, and on  
somewhat higher ground; but the lower  
parts of Calcutta have probably suffered  
from this dreadful visitation. The next  
tidings from India will be looked for with  
great anxiety, from an apprehension that  
all the towns and villages in the course of  
the river, may be similarly affected. The  
disaster at Serampore occurred in the night,  
which greatly aggravated the evil.

**MARRIED.**

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Mat-  
thews, Mr. PAUL KINNEY to Miss PAULINE LY-  
STADT, all of this city.

At Columbia, S. C. on Monday evening, 11th  
ult., by the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. CHARLES  
D. MALLORY, Pastor of the Baptist Church, to  
Miss SUSAN EYRE.

**DIED.**

At Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. the vena-  
ble, and greatly beloved JOSEPH PILBROW, D. D.  
late Rector of St. Paul's Church in that city;  
and well known as the first Pastor of Christ  
Church in New-York.

In Providence, (R. I.) on the 24th ult. in the  
90th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET HEATON,  
widow of Mr. Nathaniel Heaton, late of  
Wrentham, (Mass.) For about sixty years she  
was a member of the Baptist Church—fulfil-  
ling all the duties of life, she adorned the pro-  
fession which she had made.

Lately, at sea, on his passage from New-  
Orleans to New-York, Major RICHARD WHAR-  
TER, of the first regiment United States In-  
fantry.

Lately, at Messina, after a short illness, Lieut.  
H. W. GANNON, of the United States Marine  
Corps.

**Notice.**

To the Baptist Churches, throughout the  
United States.

A meeting of a Committee, consisting of  
nine members of Baptist churches, chosen  
for the purpose of investigating certain  
charges brought against Mr. Ivy Walke, a  
minister of the Baptist denomination, was  
held at the house of the Rev. Nathaniel  
Chambliss, Sussex county, Virginia, on the  
2d day of August, 1825.

The Rev. N. Chambliss was called to the  
chair.

The charges against the said Walke were  
exhibited before the Committee, and after  
they were duly examined, it appeared to  
their satisfaction, that he had been guilty of  
conduct unbecoming a Gospel minister:  
Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee renounce  
all fellowship with him, as a Baptist; and  
that they send a copy of these proceedings  
to the Editor of the Columbian Star, for  
publication, that our brethren in the United  
States may be aware of him, as he professes  
an intention of continuing his ministerial la-  
bours.

Signed, by order of the Committee.  
NATHANIEL CHAMBLISS, Chairman.  
High Hills, Sussex co. (Va.)  
August 2d, 1825.

N. B. The said Walke holds a letter of  
dismission, purporting to be from a church  
in North Carolina.



